Air Quality

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Permittee	Rexburg Facility of Basic American Foods, a Division of Basic American, Inc.
Permit Number	P-2011.0132
Project ID	61459
Facility ID	065-00008
Facility Location	40 East 7th North Rexburg, ID 83440

Permit Authority

This permit (a) is issued according to the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" (Rules), IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228; (b) pertains only to emissions of air contaminants regulated by the State of Idaho and to the sources specifically allowed to be constructed or modified by this permit; (c) has been granted on the basis of design information presented with the application; (d) does not affect the title of the premises upon which the equipment is to be located; (e) does not release the permittee from any liability for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of the design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment; (f) does not release the permittee from compliance with other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local laws, regulations, or ordinances; and (g) in no manner implies or suggests that the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) or its officers, agents, or employees assume any liability, directly or indirectly, for any loss due to damage to person or property caused by, resulting from, or arising out of design, installation, maintenance, or operation of the proposed equipment. Changes in design, equipment, or operations may be considered a modification subject to DEQ review in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228.

Date Issued DRAFT Choose day, 2015

Darrin Pampaian, P.E., Permit Writer

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1 Permit Scope

Purpose

1.1 This is a modified permit to construct (PTC) which authorizes the installation of a new potato dehydration line with five dryers and the removal of two existing fresh potato dryer lines for Process B at the facility.

1.2 Those permit conditions that have been modified or revised by this permitting action are identified by the permit issue date citation located directly under the permit condition and on the right-hand margin.

1.3 This PTC replaces Permit to Construct No. P-2011.0132, issued on June 1, 2012.

Regulated Sources

Table 1.1 lists all sources of regulated emissions in this permit.

Table 1.1 Regulated Sources

Permit Section	Source ID	Source Descriptions	Emission Controls
Boilers			
3	Kipper & Sons Boiler	Manufacturer: Kipper & Sons Model: N/A S/N: 1300 Heat input rating: 90.0 MMBtu/hr Maximum steam production rate: 65,000 lb/hr Fuels: Coal (39% by weight) and wood Date installed: 1981	Multiclone, Wet Scrubber
4	Boiler 1	Manufacturer: Erie City Model: Not given on Boiler Name Plate S/N: 96047 Heat input rating: 52 MMBtu/hr (Not given on Boiler Name Plate) Maximum steam production rate: 40,000 lb/hr Fuels: Natural gas only Date installed: Prior to 1965	None
	Boiler 2	Manufacturer: Murray Model: MCF3-43 S/N: 10509 Heat input rating: 49.9 MMBtu/hr Maximum steam production rate: 40,000 lb/hr Fuels: Natural gas only Date installed: 2010	None

Table 1.1 Regulated Sources (continued)

Permit Section	Source ID	Source Descriptions	Emission Controls
Process A			
5	7020	Cooler/Dryer 7020 (Cooler vent)	None
	7101	Cooler/Dryer 7101 (Dryer, 6.5 MMBtu/hr, natural gas-fired)	None
	7102	Cooler/Dryer 7102 (Dryer, 6.5 MMBtu/hr, natural gas-fired)	None
	7019	Cooler/Dryer 7019 (Dryer, 6.6 MMBtu/hr, steam and natural gas)	None
	7001	Cooler/Dryer 7001 (Dryer, steam-heated)	None
	7027	Cooler/Dryer 7027 (Cooler)	None
	7006	Material Recovery Unit 7006	None
Process B			
6	5034	Material Recovery Unit 5034	None
	5037	Cooler/Dryer 5037 (Cooler/dryer vent, dryer is steam heated)	None
	4000	Cooler/Dryer 4000 (Dryer, steam heated)	None
	228	Cooler/Dryer 228 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 16.1 MMBtu/hr)	None
	234	Cooler/Dryer 234 (Second exhaust from dryer 228)	None
	638	Cooler/Dryer 638 (Dryer vent, steam-heated)	None
	613/614	Cooler/Dryer 613/614 (Dryer vent, steam heated)	None
	615/616	Cooler/Dryer 615/616 (Dryer vent, steam heated)	None
	707	Material Recovery Unit 707 (fabric filter)	None
	725	Material Recovery Unit 725 (fabric filter)	None
	8	Material Recovery Unit 8 (fabric filter)	None
	5001	Material Recovery Unit 5001	None
	5000	Material Recovery Unit 5000 (fabric filter)	None
	432	Material Recovery Unit 432 (fabric filter)	None
	322	Material Recovery Unit 322	None
	572	Material Recovery Unit 572 (vent from material recovery cyclone in animal feed load-out system)	None
	33	Vegetable Dryer M33 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 2.7 MMBtu/hr)	None
	44	Vegetable Dryer M44 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 2.75 MMBtu/hr)	None
	56	Vegetable Dryer M56 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 1.6 MMBtu/hr)	None
	62	Vegetable Dryer M62 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 1.6 MMBtu/hr)	None
	86	Vegetable Dryer M86 (Dryer, steam heated)	None
7		Plant Space Heaters	None

[DRAFT]

2 Facility-Wide Conditions

2.1 Facility-Wide Requirements

Reserved (The Tier I operating permit contains facility-wide conditions that apply to this facility.)

3 Kipper Boiler

3.1 Process Description

The Kipper boiler is a wood and coal-fired boiler with an original steam production rating of 60,000 pounds per hour. The boiler can burn up to 39% coal on a fuel weight basis (i.e. 50% of the heating value). The Kipper boiler was installed in 1981, and an economizer was added in 2001, increasing the maximum steam production rate to 65,000 lb/hr due to increased boiler efficiency. Emission controls on the Kipper boiler include a Zurn multiclone dust collector and a Riley Ventri-Rod® scrubber.

3.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 3.1 Kipper Boiler Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Kipper boiler	Zurn multiclone and Riley Ventri-rod® scrubber	

Emission Limits

3.3 PM_{10} Emissions Limits

Emissions of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM_{10}) from the Kipper boiler stack shall not exceed 16.3 pounds per hour (24-hour average) and 71.2 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.203.01, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.4 SO_2 Emission Limits

Emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) from the Kipper boiler stack shall not exceed 214 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.203.01, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.5 Fuel Burning Equipment - PM

Particulate matter emissions from the Kipper boiler shall not exceed 0.080 gr/dscf corrected to 8% oxygen when burning wood fuel.

Particulate matter emissions from the Kipper boiler shall not exceed 0.050 gr/dscf corrected to 8% oxygen when burning coal.

When two or more types of fuel are burned concurrently, the allowable emissions shall be determined by proportioning the gross heat input and emissions standards for each fuel. The proportional heat input shall be determined in accordance with the Steam and Coal Monitoring permit condition.

[7/30/80; IDAPA 58.01.01.675, 4/5/00]

Operating Requirements

3.6 Kipper Boiler Fuel Types

The permittee may combust only wood or a wood-coal mixture in the Kipper boiler. The Kipper boiler may be fired using coal up to 50% of the heat input on a 24-hour average.

[7/30/80 (amended 5/8/84); IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.7 Coal Requirements

The sulfur content of the coal used in the Kipper boiler shall not exceed 1.0 % by weight.

The total quantity of coal combusted in the Kipper boiler shall not exceed 57 tons per day and 12,228 tons per any consecutive 12-calendar month period.

[7/30/80; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.729, 5/1/94]

3.8 Steam Production

The Kipper boiler steam production rate shall not exceed 65,000 pounds of steam per hour on a 24-hour rolling average.

[6/10/08; 40 CFR 64.6]

3.9 Venturi-Rod® Scrubber and Multiclone

The permittee shall install, maintain, and operate a multiclone and a wet scrubber on the Kipper boiler to control the emissions of PM and PM_{10}.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.10 Operations Manual – Fuel Monitoring

Prior to combusting coal in the Kipper boiler, the permittee shall have developed a fuel monitoring operations manual for measuring the total tons of coal fed to the boiler on a daily basis. At a minimum the manual shall include a description of the equipment and the procedures/methods that will be used to measure the amount of coal fed to the boiler. A copy of the initial fuel monitoring operations manual, and any subsequent revisions, shall be maintained onsite and a copy shall be submitted to DEQ.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.11 Boiler Annual Inspection and Maintenance

At least once per calendar year, the permittee shall inspect the internal workings of the Kipper boiler and perform any maintenance required to maintain efficient combustion. The permittee shall maintain records of the boiler maintenance conducted to comply with this permit condition. The records shall provide the date the inspection was conducted and a description of the maintenance performed on the boiler to maintain combustion efficiency.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.12 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ Tune-Up Requirement

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.11223(b), the facility must conduct a performance tune-up of the Kipper boiler according to this permit condition and keep records as required in the records maintenance permit condition in this section. The facility must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in the case of boilers that routinely burn two types of fuels at the same time) that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler over the 12 months prior to the tune-up.

The permittee must conduct a tune-up of the boiler biennially to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in this permit condition. Each biennial tune-up must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up unless an oxygen trim system is utilized (40 CFR § 63.11223(c), (d), (e), and (f)), in which case the tune-up must be conducted every 61 months.

(1) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the facility may delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection).

(2) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available.

(3) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the facility may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection).

(4) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer’s specifications, if available, and with any nitrogen oxide requirement to which the unit is subject.

(5) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer.

(6) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, a report containing the information as follows:

(i) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler.

(ii) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up of the boiler.

(iii) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit.

(7) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of startup.

[DRAFT, 40 CFR 63.11223]

3.13 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ One-Time Energy Assessment

In accordance with 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ Table 2, the permittee must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table satisfies the energy assessment requirement. Energy assessor approval and qualification are used to meet the energy assessment requirements. A facility that operates under an energy management program compatible with ISO 50001 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items 1) to 4) appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in §63.11237:

(1) A visual inspection of the boiler system,

(2) An evaluation of operating characteristics of the affected boiler systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints,

(3) An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boiler(s) and which are under control of the boiler owner or operator,

(4) A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage,

(5) A list of major energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control,

(6) A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified, and

(7) A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.

[40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ, Table 2]

3.14 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ Tune-Up Deadline

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.11196(a)(1), the facility must achieve compliance with the work practice or management standard tune-up of the Kipper boiler no later than March 21, 2014.

[40 CFR 63.11196(a)]

3.15 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ One-Time Energy Deadline

In accordance with 40 CFR 63.11196(a)(3), the facility must achieve compliance with the energy assessment requirement no later than March 21, 2014.

[40 CFR 63.11196(a)]

3.16 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ Fuel Requirement

Wood materials combusted in the Kipper Boiler shall be either "clean cellulosic biomass" (as defined in 40 CFR 241.2) or fuels produced from the processing of discarded non-hazardous secondary materials and that meet the legitimacy criteria specified in 40 CFR 241.3(d)(1). If wood materials that do not meet these requirements are combusted in the Kipper boiler, the permittee shall comply with applicable provisions for units combusting non-hazardous solid waste enacted in accordance with 40 CFR Subpart DDDD.

[40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

3.17 Steam and Coal Monitoring

The steam produced in the boiler shall be monitored and recorded at least once per hour in units of pounds of steam per hour and average pounds of steam per hour per rolling 24-hour period.

Prior to combusting coal in the Kipper Boiler, the permittee shall have developed an efficiency factor for the type and source of coal to be combusted. The efficiency factor shall be submitted to DEQ for review and approval prior to combusting coal.

The weight of coal combusted in the Kipper boiler shall be monitored and recorded on a daily basis in units of tons per day. The weight of coal combusted in the Kipper boiler shall be monitored and recorded on a monthly basis in units of tons per month and tons per rolling 12-month period.

When coal is co-fired with wood, boiler efficiency shall be determined on a pro-rata basis based on the proportions of wood and coal fired.

The total amount of heat input to the Kipper boiler shall be determined by multiplying the hourly steam production rate (lbs steam per hour) by the steam heat content (1,000 Btu/lb) and the boiler efficiency (0.725) to determine the heat input required to produce that amount of steam.

The amount of heat input from coal shall be determined by multiplying the weight of coal fed to the boiler by the heat content of the coal as provided by the coal supplier.

The amount of heat input from wood shall be determined by subtracting the amount of heat input from coal (Btu/hr) from the total amount of heat input to the boiler (Btu/hr).

[DRAFT; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.18 Fuel Receipts

For each shipment of coal received, the permittee shall obtain and maintain records of the following information that specifies the sulfur content by weight and the heat content of the coal of the shipment received:

- Fuel receipts from the fuel supplier; or
- Representative samples and laboratory analysis documentation.

[DRAFT; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

3.19 40 CFR 64.6 – Approved CAM Monitoring

The permittee shall assure compliance with the particulate matter permit limits and standards for the Kipper boiler by conducting the approved monitoring and recordkeeping listed in Table 3.2.

[6/10/08; 40 CFR 64.6]

Table 3.2 Compliance Assurance Monitoring Requirements for the Kipper Boiler

I. Indicator	Indicator No. 1	Indicator No. 2	Indicator No. 3	Indicator No. 4	Indicator No. 5
	Boiler Steaming Rate	**Multiclone pressure drop**	**Scrubber downstream static pressure**	**Scrubber water pressure**	**Combination of firebox static pressure and induced draft fan speed setting**
Measurement Approach	The boiler steaming rate is measured using a pressure and temperature compensated orifice plate that is located in the steam header. Data acquisition system monitors pressure drop across the plate, steam temperature, and steam pressure and calculates steam rate from these parameters.	The multiclone pressure drop is measured by digital pressure gauges located upstream and downstream of the multiclones. Pressure drop is determined by the difference in reading between the gauges and is displayed in the boiler control room.	The scrubber downstream static pressure is measured using a digital pressure gauge in the scrubber throat downstream of the scrubber rods.	The scrubber water pressure is measured using a manual pressure gauge located in the scrubber water supply header. Scrubber water pressure is determined by direct observation of the gauge.	The firebox static pressure is measured using a digital pressure gauge tapped into the firebox. The induced draft fan speed setting is measured directly from the speed control setting for the fan.
II. Indicator Range	An excursion is defined as a boiler steaming rate less than 35,000 lbs/hr or greater than 65,000 lbs/hr on a 24-hour rolling average.	An excursion is defined as a multiclone pressure drop less than 1.0 inches of water or greater than 6.0 inches of water.	An excursion is defined as a scrubber downstream static pressure that is less than 5.6 inches of water column.	An excursion is defined as a scrubber water pressure less than 4.0 psig or greater than 10 psig.	An excursion is defined as any time the induced draft fan goes to 100% speed and is unable to maintain a negative pressure in the firebox.
III. Performance Criteria					
A. Data Representativeness	The boiler steaming rate sensor is located in the steam header.	The multiclone pressure drop monitors are located upstream and downstream of the multiclones. The sensitivity is ± 0.1 in. H_2O.	The scrubber downstream static pressure monitor is located downstream of the scrubber rods. The sensitivity is ± 0.1 in. H_2O.	The scrubber water pressure monitor is located in the water supply header. The gauge can be read to ±0.5 psig.	The firebox static pressure monitor is tapped into the firebox. The sensitivity is 0.01 inches of water column. The fan speed is recorded directly from the boiler control system and is recorded to the nearest 0.1 %.
B. Verification of Operational Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C. *QA/QC* Practices and Criteria	The steam recorder was calibrated when installed. The orifice plate will be inspected every other year for physical condition and the permittee will check the overall health of the transmitter system by conducting span checks.	Digital pressure drop monitors have very little tendency to drift and calibration is not needed.[2] The performance of the transmitters will be checked every other year and will include conducting span checks of the entire loop.	Digital pressure drop monitors have very little tendency to drift and calibration is not needed.[2] The performance of the transmitter will be checked every other year and will include conducting span checks of the entire loop.	The pressure gauge reading will be compared with a second manual pressure gauge monthly. If readings differ by more than 1 psig, troubleshooting will be initiated.	Digital pressure drop monitors have very little tendency to drift and calibration is not needed. The performance of the transmitters will be checked every other year and will include conducting span checks of the entire loop. The induced draft fan speed setting does not require a calibration.
D. Monitoring Frequency	The boiler steam production is totalized continuously and recorded hourly.	Recorded every 2 hours.	Recorded every 2 hours.	Recorded every 2 hours.	Recorded every two hours.
Data Collection Procedures	Data acquisition system records hourly total.	Manually recorded in the boiler operating log.	Manually recorded in the boiler operating log.	Manually recorded in the boiler operating log.	Manually recorded in the boiler log.
Averaging period[1]	1-hour average steaming rate.	Not to be exceeded at any time	Not to be exceeded at any time	Not to be exceeded at any time	Not to be exceeded at any time.

[1] The operating parameters are not to be deviated from at any time under normal operation. Periods of startup and shutdown are excluded.

[2] The statement regarding stability of digital pressure monitors was provided by the permittee in December 7, 2007, Compliance Assurance Monitoring Design letter.

[6/10/08; 40 CFR 64.6]

3.20 40 CFR 64.7 – Operation of Approved Monitoring

(a) Commencement of operation. The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this part (i.e., 40 CFR 64) upon issuance of a part 70 or 71 permit (i.e., Tier I OP renewal) that includes such monitoring.

(b) Proper maintenance. At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring equipment, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) Continued operation. Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the Kipper boiler is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(d) Response to excursions or exceedances. (1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(2) Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(e) Documentation of need for improved monitoring. After approval of monitoring under this part, if the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the part 70 or 71 permit (i.e., Tier I OP) to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

[6/10/08; 40 CFR 64.7]

3.21 40 CFR 64.8 – Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements

If it is determined that a Quality Improvement Plan is required based on a determination under §64.7(d)(2), the permittee shall comply with QIP requirements in accordance with 40 CFR 64.8.

[6/10/08; 40 CFR 64.8]

Performance Testing Requirements

3.22 CO Performance Test

Within 60 days of initially firing coal in the Kipper boiler as part of a wood-coal mixture, and at such other times as may be required by the Director, the permittee shall conduct a performance test to measure CO emissions from the Kipper boiler stack when firing a wood-coal mixture to demonstrate compliance with the CO emissions factor in the CO Emissions permit condition. The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 10, or a DEQ-approved alternative. The initial performance test, and any subsequent performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance, shall be performed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157. In addition, the following information shall be recorded during each performance test run and included in the performance test report:

- The boiler shall be operated at the worst case normal production rate during the performance test. A description of how this requirement was met shall be included in the performance test report;
- The measured CO emission rates shall be reported in units of pounds per hour. All calculations used to convert the test results into these units shall be provided in the test report; and
- The quantity of coal and the quantity of wood in the fuel mixture shall be reported by weight (in units of tons/hr) or by gross heat content (in units of MMBtu/hr and Btu/lb). The methods used to make these determinations shall be described.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.04, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00]

3.23 PM Performance Tests

No later than September 6, 2011, the permittee shall conduct a performance test to measure PM and PM_{10} emissions from the Kipper boiler stack to demonstrate compliance with the PM emissions standard in the Fuel Burning Equipment – PM permit condition and the PM_{10} emissions limit in the PM_{10} Emissions Limits permit condition.

In addition, within 60 days of commencing the firing of coal as part of a wood-coal mixture, the permittee shall conduct a performance test to measure PM and PM_{10} emissions from the Kipper boiler stack to demonstrate compliance with the PM emissions standard in the Fuel Burning Equipment – PM permit condition and the PM_{10} emissions limit in the PM_{10} Emissions Limits permit condition.

The tests shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Method 5 for PM emissions and Methods 5 and 202 for PM10 emissions. Method 5 may be substituted for Method 201A. Alternatives to these test methods may also be used if use of the alternate test methods is reviewed and approved by DEQ in accordance with the Performance Testing General Condition. The initial performance test, and any subsequent performance tests conducted to demonstrate compliance, shall be performed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.157. In addition, the following information shall be recorded during each performance test run and included in the performance test report:

- The boiler steaming rate;

- The static air pressure and water pressure at the wet Ventri-Rod® scrubber;
- The pressure drop across the multiclone;
- The quantity of coal and the quantity of wood in the fuel mixture shall be reported separately, either by weight (in units of tons/hr) or by gross heat content (in units of MMBtu/hr and Btu/lb). The methods used to make these determinations shall be described.

The boiler shall be operated at the worst case normal production rate during the performance test. A description of how this requirement was met shall be included in the performance test report. Visible emissions shall be observed and recorded using the methods specified in IDAPA 58.01.01.625. In addition to correcting the Method 5 test results to 8% oxygen, the Method 5 results shall be corrected for altitude as required by IDAPA 58.01.01.680 to demonstrate compliance with the fuel burning equipment particulate matter standard.

After the initial performance test, future testing shall be performed according to the following schedule. If the PM emission rate measured in the most recent test is less than or equal to 75% of the emission standard in the Fuel Burning Equipment – PM permit condition, the next test shall be conducted within five years of the test date. If the PM emission rate measured during the most recent performance test is greater than 75%, but less than or equal to 90%, of the emission standard in the Fuel Burning Equipment – PM permit condition, the next test shall be conducted within two years of the test date. If the PM emission rate measured during the most recent performance test is greater than 90% of the emission standard in the Fuel Burning Equipment – PM permit condition, the next test shall be conducted within one year of the test date.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.04, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00]

Reporting Requirements

3.24 Coal Combustion

The permittee shall notify DEQ in writing of the following event within 5 working days after occurrence:

- Date of commencement of firing a wood-coal mixture in the Kipper boiler.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]

3.25 40 CFR 64.9 – Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

(a) General reporting requirements. (1) On and after the date specified in 40 CFR 64.7(a) by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this part (i.e., 40 CFR 64) the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports to the permitting authority in accordance with 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii) (see General Provision 24).

(2) A report for monitoring under this part (i.e., 40 CFR 64) shall include, at a minimum, the information required under 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii) and the following information, as applicable:

(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(iii) (Not applicable until a Quality Improvement Plan is required.)

(b) General recordkeeping requirements. (1) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to 40 CFR 64.8 and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

[6/10/08; 40 CFR 64.9]

4 Boilers 1 and 2

4.1 Process Description

Boilers 1 was manufactured by Erie City and Boiler 2 was manufactured by Murray, both are natural gas-fired, and have rated heat input capacities of 52 MMBtu/hr and 49.9 MMBtu/hr, respectively. Boilers 1 was installed prior to 1965 and Boiler 2 was installed in 2010.

Table 4.0 describes the devices used to control emissions from boilers no. 1 and no. 2.

4.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 4.1 Boilers 1 and 2 Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Boiler 1	None	
Boiler 2	None	

Emission Limits

4.3 Fuel Burning Equipment - PM

Particulate matter emissions from Boiler 1 and Boiler 2 shall not exceed 0.015 gr/dscf corrected to 3% oxygen when burning natural gas.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.675, 5/1/94]

4.4 Boiler Annual Inspection and Maintenance

At least once per calendar year or per a DEQ-approved schedule, the permittee shall tune and adjust the burner systems of Boiler 1 (Erie boiler) and Boiler 2 (Murray boiler) to maintain efficient combustion. The permittee shall maintain records of the boiler tuning conducted to comply with this permit condition. The records shall provide the date the tuning was conducted and a description of the adjustments made to the boiler to maintain combustion efficiency.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

4.5 Natural Gas Combustion Monitoring

The permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate equipment to measure the quantity of natural gas combusted in Boilers 1 and 2. The natural gas combustion data is used in the facility-wide CO emission calculation in Section 6 of this permit. The following quantities of natural gas combusted shall be monitored and recorded each calendar month in units of million standard cubic feet (MMscf) per month and MMscf per rolling 12-calendar month period:

- Total gas combusted at the Rexburg facility
- Total gas combusted by Boilers 1 and 2

Each rolling 12-calendar month calculation shall be the summation of the quantities of gas combusted in that calendar month and in each of the preceding 11 calendar months.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

4.6 NSPS-Subpart Dc Applicability Notification, Monitoring, and Reporting Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(a), the permittee shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup as required by 40 CFR 60.7 for Boiler 2, the Murray Boiler.

The notification shall include the following:

- The design heat input capacity of the Murray boiler,
- The fuel(s) to be combusted in the Murray boiler, and
- The annual capacity factor at which the permittee anticipates operating the Murray boiler based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

[6/1/2012]

4.7 NSPS-Subpart Dc Recordkeeping Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(g) and 40 CFR 60.48c(i), the permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day by the Murray boiler.

As an alternative to meeting the daily requirements, the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted by the Murray boiler during each calendar month.

As an alternative to meeting the daily requirements, the permittee may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

[6/1/2012]

4.8 Incorporation of Federal Requirements by Reference

Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in this permit to any document identified in IDAPA 58.01.01.107.03 shall constitute the full incorporation into this permit of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein. Documents include, but are not limited to:

- Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

For permit conditions referencing or cited in accordance with any document incorporated by reference (including permit conditions identified as NSPS), should there be any conflict between the requirements of the permit condition and the requirements of the document, the requirements of the document shall govern, including any amendments to that regulation.

[6/1/2012]

5 Process A (Drying Process and Material Transfer Systems)

5.1 Process Description

The Basic American Foods Rexburg facility produces a variety of dehydrated food products for external customers and for internal use. Products include potato granules, formulated dehydrated food products, dehydrated whole and piece food products, and animal feed. Raw materials into the process are cooked potatoes, cooked foods, dehydrated foods, and additives, including sulfites. The processes addressed by this section are listed in Table 5.1 and include coolers, dryers, dehydration lines, and material transfer systems. Emissions of PM from each of these sources are uncontrolled. Material Recovery Units (MRUs), in the form of cyclones and fabric filters, are integral process equipment used to separate the pneumatically conveyed product from the air stream. Drying heat is provided by both natural gas combustion and steam produced by the plant boilers. Process A was constructed in the early 1960's.

5.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 5.1 Process A Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Process A		
Cooler/Dryer 7020 (Cooler vent)	None	7020
Cooler/Dryer 7101 (Dryer, 6.5 MMBtu/hr, natural gas-fired)	None	7101
Cooler/Dryer 7102 (Dryer, 6.5 MMBtu/hr, natural gas-fired)	None	7102
Cooler/Dryer 7019 (Dryer, 6.6 MMBtu/hr, steam and natural gas)	None	7019
Cooler/Dryer 7001 (Dryer, steam-heated)	None	7001
Cooler/Dryer 7027 (Cooler)	None	7027
Material Recovery Unit 7006	None	7006

Emission Limits

5.3 PM_{10} Emission Limits

Emissions of PM_{10} from the drying process and material transfer system stacks shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in the following table.

Table 5.2 Dryer Process and Material Transfer System PM_{10} Emissions Limits

Source Description	PM_{10} Emissions Limit (24-hr average)
Cooler/Dryer stack 7101	2.2 lb/hr
Cooler/Dryer stack 7102	2.2 lb/hr
Cooler/Dryer stack 7019	3.4 lb/hr

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.203.02, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Operating Requirements

5.4 Throughput Limits

The production of dried products, including additives, from Process A shall not exceed 61 tons per 24-hour work day.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

5.5 Dryer Fuels

Each dryer shall combust only natural gas or be heated by steam from the plant boilers.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

5.6 Process Identification

Process line A shall be identified by one or more signs posted on or near the process line. Each cooler or dryer shall also be identified in a manner that will allow an inspector to identify the equipment that corresponds to the equipment listed in Table 5.1.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

5.7 Throughput Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record, on a daily basis, the calendar date and the total product output of dried food products, in tons per day, from Process A. Daily production records may be maintained on a work-day basis, in which a work day commences at a specific time of day.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

6 Process B (Drying Process and Material Transfer Systems)

6.1 Process Description

The Basic American Foods Rexburg facility produces a variety of dehydrated food products for external customers and for internal use. Products include potato granules, formulated dehydrated food products, dehydrated whole and piece food products, and animal feed. Raw materials into the process are cooked potatoes, cooked foods, dehydrated foods, and additives, including sulfites. The processes addressed by this section are listed in Table 6.1 and include coolers, dryers, dehydration lines, and material transfer systems. Emissions of PM from each of these sources are uncontrolled. Material Recovery Units (MRUs), in the form of cyclones and fabric filters, are integral process equipment used to separate the pneumatically conveyed product from the air stream. Drying heat is provided by both natural gas combustion and steam produced by the plant boilers.

6.2 Control Device Descriptions

Table 6.1 Process B Description

Emissions Units / Processes	Control Devices	Emission Points
Process B		
Material Recovery Unit 5034	None	5034
Cooler/Dryer 5037 (Cooler/dryer vent, dryer is steam heated)	None	5037
Cooler/Dryer 4000 (Dryer, steam heated)	None	4000
Cooler/Dryer 234/228 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 16.1 MMBtu/hr)	None	234/228
Cooler/Dryer 638 (Dryer vent, steam-heated)	None	638
Cooler/Dryer 613/614 (Dryer vent, steam heated)	None	613/614
Cooler/Dryer 615/616 (Dryer vent, steam heated)	None	615/616
Material Recovery Unit 707 (fabric filter)	None	707
Material Recovery Unit 725 (fabric filter)	None	725
Material Recovery Unit 8 (fabric filter)	None	8
Material Recovery Unit 5001	None	5001
Material Recovery Unit 5000 (fabric filter)	None	5000
Material Recovery Unit 432 (fabric filter)	None	432
Material Recovery Unit 322	None	322
Material Recovery Unit 572 (Vent from material recovery cyclone in animal feed load-out system)	None	572
Vegetable Dryer M33 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 2.7 MMBtu/hr)	None	33
Vegetable Dryer M44 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 2.75 MMBtu/hr)	None	44
Vegetable Dryer M56 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 1.6 MMBtu/hr)	None	56
Vegetable Dryer M62 (Dryer, natural gas-fired, 1.6 MMBtu/hr)	None	62
Vegetable Dryer M86 (Dryer, steam heated)	None	86

[DRAFT]

Emission Limits

6.3 PM_{10} Emission Limits

Emissions of PM_{10} from the drying process and material transfer system stacks shall not exceed any corresponding emissions rate limits listed in the following table.

Table 6.2 Dryer Process and Material Transfer System PM_{10} Emissions Limits

Source Description	PM_{10} Emissions Limit (24-hr average)
For each of the following Cooler/Dryer 3-stack groups, the arithmetic average of the emission rates from the combined 3 stacks in the group shall not exceed the listed emission limit:	
Stack group 4000, 228, and 234	3.2 lb/hr
Stack group 613/614, 615/616, and 638	2.2 lb/hr
Stack group 33,44, 56, 62, and 86	0.85 lb/hr

[DRAFT; IDAPA 58.01.01.203.02, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Operating Requirements

6.4 Throughput Limits

The total production of dried products, including additives, from Process B shall not exceed 304 tons per 24-hour work day.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

6.5 Dryer Fuels

Each dryer shall combust only natural gas or be heated by steam from the plant boilers.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

6.6 Process Identification

Process line B shall be identified by one or more signs posted on or near the process line. Each cooler or dryer shall also be identified in a manner that will allow an inspector to identify the equipment that corresponds to the equipment listed in Table 6.1.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

6.7 Throughput Monitoring

The permittee shall monitor and record, on a daily basis, the calendar date and the total product output of dried food products including additives, in tons per day, from Process B. Daily production records may be maintained on a work-day basis, in which a work day commences at a specific time of day.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

7 Plant Space Heaters

7.1 Process Description

The BAF Rexburg Facility has numerous space heaters ranging in size from less than 100,000 Btu/hr to 8.8 MMBtu/hr, with a total combustion capacity of 30.8 MMBtu/hr. Most of the units provide direct heating; i.e., the combustion air from the unit is discharged directly into the room to provide heating.

Emission Limits

7.2 Emission Limits

There are no emission limits specifically applicable to the plant space heaters. Emissions from plant space heaters are regulated as part of the facility-wide emissions in the Carbon Monoxide Emissions Limit permit condition and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Limit permit condition.

8 Carbon Monoxide Emissions Limit

8.1 Carbon Monoxide Emissions Limit

The CO emissions from this facility shall not exceed 249 tons per year from aggregated emissions sources, calculated as a rolling 12-calendar month total.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.203.01, 5/1/94; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping Requirements

8.2 Carbon Monoxide Emissions Limit Compliance

For all combustion sources, the permittee shall calculate and record rolling 12-calendar month total CO emissions based on steam production and coal consumption for the boilers and natural gas consumption for the process dryers and space heaters. The CO compliance demonstration shall use emission factors developed through performance testing for the Kipper boiler and process dryers. The permittee shall use AP-42 emissions factors for natural gas combustion to determine CO emissions for Boiler 1 and Boiler 2. Gas combusted in the plant space heaters shall be included with the process gas usage. Monthly calculations of actual emissions shall be used to determine rolling 12-month total emissions to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission limit in the Carbon Monoxide Emissions Limit (permit condition 8.1). Records of calculated CO emissions and the operating data and emission factors used to calculate emissions shall be maintained onsite for a period of at least five years and shall be made available to DEQ representatives upon request.

[6/10/08; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

8.3 CO Emissions

The permittee shall monitor and record on a monthly basis the CO emissions from this facility in tons per rolling 12-calendar month period. The quantity of CO emissions shall be determined using the following equation:

$$E_{CO} = EF_{KB} \times B_{SP} + [EF_P \times (G_T - G_B)] + (EF_B \times G_B)$$

Where:

E_{CO} = Facility CO emission rate in tons for the consecutive 12-month period

EF_{KB} = Emission factor for Kipper boiler CO. The permittee shall use 0.464 tons CO/million pounds of steam, or a DEQ-approved alternative factor approved in writing.

B_{SP} = Kipper boiler steam production in millions of pounds. Example - for 5,587,000 pounds of steam production in a rolling 12-month period, use 5.587.

EF_P = Emission factor for natural gas used in the process. That is, CO emission factor for all natural gas combustion units at the facility except the boilers. The permittee shall use 0.133 ton/MMscf of natural gas, or a DEQ-approved alternative factor approved in writing.

G_T = Total natural gas combusted at the Rexburg facility in the last 12-months; MMscf

G_B = Total natural gas combusted in the Boilers 1 and 2 in the last 12 months; MMscf

EF_B = Emission factor for natural gas used in Boilers 1 and 2. The permittee shall use 0.042 ton/MMscf, or a DEQ-approved alternative factor approved in writing.

After performance testing for CO emissions is conducted with coal firing per the CO Performance Test permit condition, the Permittee shall revise this equation to include a term for CO emissions during coal combustion. The revised equation shall be submitted to DEQ for review and approval prior to being used to calculate CO emissions.

[6/1/2012; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

Reporting Requirements

8.4 Reporting

Once per annum, the permittee shall report to DEQ the rolling 12-calendar month total CO emissions recorded under the Carbon Monoxide Emissions Limit Compliance permit condition and the CO Emissions permit condition. The report shall be for the period January 1st through December 31st and shall be due on or before March 1st of each calendar year. All reports must be certified in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.123.

[6/1/2012; IDAPA 58.01.01.211.01, 5/1/94]

9 Summary of Emissions Rate Limits

Table 9.1 provides a summary of all emission rate limits required by this permit.

Table 9.1 Summary of Emission Rate Limits

Rexburg Facility of Basic American Foods, a Division of Basic American, Inc. Emissions Limits[a] – Hourly (lb/hr) and Annual[b] (T/yr)					
Source Description	**CO**	**SO_2**	**PM_{10} [c]**		**CO_2e[c]**
	T/yr	**T/yr**	---	**T/yr**	**T/yr**
Kipper Boiler	---	214	16.3 lb/hr	71.2	---
Boilers No. 1 and No. 2	---	---	---		---
Cooler/Dryers; Average emission rate from each 3-stack group: Stacks 4000, 228, and 234	---	---	3.2 lb/hr	---	---
Stacks 613/614, 615/616, and 638			2.2 lb/hr		---
Stacks 33,44, 56, 62, and 86			0.85 lb/hr		
Cooler/Dryer 7101	---	---	2.2 lb/hr	---	---
Cooler/Dryer 7102	---	---	2.2 lb/hr	---	---
Cooler/Dryer 7019	---	---	3.4 lb/hr	---	---
Facility-Wide limit	249	---	---	---	99,000

[a] As determined by a pollutant-specific EPA reference method, DEQ-approved alternative, or as determined by DEQ's emissions estimation methods used in the permit analysis.

[b] As determined by multiplying the actual or allowable (if actual is not available) pound per hour emission rate by the allowable hours per year that the process(es) may operate(s), or by actual annual production rates.

[c] Includes condensable PM.

[DRAFT]

10 General Provisions

General Compliance

10.1 The permittee has a continuing duty to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. All emissions authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit and the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho." The emissions of any pollutant in excess of the limitations specified herein, or noncompliance with any other condition or limitation contained in this permit, shall constitute a violation of this permit, the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho," and the Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.)

[Idaho Code §39-101, et seq.]

10.2 The permittee shall at all times (except as provided in the "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho") maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as practicable all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit and other applicable Idaho laws for the control of air pollution.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

10.3 Nothing in this permit is intended to relieve or exempt the permittee from the responsibility to comply with all applicable local, state, or federal statutes, rules, and regulations.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.212.01, 5/1/94]

Inspection and Entry

10.4 Upon presentation of credentials, the permittee shall allow DEQ or an authorized representative of DEQ to do the following:

- Enter upon the permittee's premises where an emissions source is located, emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this permit;
- Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are kept under the conditions of this permit;
- Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- As authorized by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of determining or ensuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.

[Idaho Code §39-108]

Construction and Operation Notification

10.5 This permit shall expire if construction has not begun within two years of its issue date, or if construction is suspended for one year.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.02, 5/1/94]

10.6 The permittee shall furnish DEQ written notifications as follows:

- A notification of the date of initiation of construction, within five working days after occurrence; except in the case where pre-permit construction approval has been granted then

notification shall be made within five working days after occurrence or within five working days after permit issuance whichever is later;

- A notification of the date of any suspension of construction, if such suspension lasts for one year or more;
- A notification of the anticipated date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility not more than sixty days or less than thirty days prior to such date; and
- A notification of the actual date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility within fifteen days after such date; and
- A notification of the initial date of achieving the maximum production rate, within five working days after occurrence - production rate and date.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211.03, 5/1/94]

Performance Testing

10.7 If performance testing (air emissions source test) is required by this permit, the permittee shall provide notice of intent to test to DEQ at least 15 days prior to the scheduled test date or shorter time period as approved by DEQ. DEQ may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. DEQ requests that such testing not be performed on weekends or state holidays.

10.8 All performance testing shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.01.157. Without prior DEQ approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the permittee's risk. If the permittee fails to obtain prior written approval by DEQ for any testing deviations, DEQ may determine that the testing does not satisfy the testing requirements. Therefore, at least 30 days prior to conducting any performance test, the permittee is encouraged to submit a performance test protocol to DEQ for approval. The written protocol shall include a description of the test method(s) to be used, an explanation of any or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test, and the proposed test schedule for conducting and reporting the test.

10.9 Within 60 days following the date in which a performance test required by this permit is concluded, the permittee shall submit to DEQ a performance test report. The written report shall include a description of the process, identification of the test method(s) used, equipment used, all process operating data collected during the test period, and test results, as well as raw test data and associated documentation, including any approved test protocol.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.157, 4/5/00 and 4/11/15]

Monitoring and Recordkeeping

10.10 The permittee shall maintain sufficient records to ensure compliance with all of the terms and conditions of this permit. Monitoring records shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) the date, place, and times of sampling or measurements; (b) the date analyses were performed; (c) the company or entity that performed the analyses; (d) the analytical techniques or methods used; (e) the results of such analyses; and (f) the operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement. All monitoring records and support information shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Supporting information includes, but is not limited to, all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. All records required to be maintained by this permit shall be made available in either hard copy or electronic format to DEQ representatives upon request.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]

Excess Emissions

10.11 The permittee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136 for excess emissions due to start-up, shut-down, scheduled maintenance, safety measures, upsets, and breakdowns.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.130–136, 4/5/00]

Certification

10.12 All documents submitted to DEQ—including, but not limited to, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports, or compliance certification—shall contain a certification by a responsible official. The certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document(s) are true, accurate, and complete.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.123, 5/1/94]

False Statements

10.13 No person shall knowingly make any false statement, representation, or certification in any form, notice, or report required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.125, 3/23/98]

Tampering

10.14 No person shall knowingly render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this permit or any applicable rule or order in force pursuant thereto.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.126, 3/23/98]

Transferability

10.15 This permit is transferable in accordance with procedures listed in IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.209.06, 4/11/06]

Severability

10.16 The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

[IDAPA 58.01.01.211, 5/1/94]